

JOB PRINTING!

JOB PRINTING!
Recent Large Additions
TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

THE BEST JOBING OFFICE
 Has made the *Hartley Office* of the
Best Jobbing Office
 in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin
 With our
STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!
 we are enabled to execute any order for work with
PROMPTNESS
 unequalled in this section of the state, and
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS
 we challenge a comparison with any or all.
 We have in our employment a Foreman whose go-
 taste and accuracy is not excelled by any where, or equal-
 ed by few.
THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
 of one of the proprietors is also given to every job do-
 ne in the office, and if an error is committed by the offi-
 ce the job will be repeated without charge.
 We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for Executing it
 in the fullest confidence that they will be
 ENTIRELY SATISFIED
 not only with the manner in which their orders are
 filled, but the prices charged.
 Holt, Bowen & Wilcox
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
 West Milwaukee Street,
 JAMESVILLE, - - - - WISCONSIN

G. R. Curtis,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
 KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles brought
 to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality,
 and always sells at the
LOWEST PRICES
 Physicians are requested to examine quality &
 price.
Painting Materials,

a full assortment.

Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price.

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wick

BRUSHES AND COMBS


TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,

FORTE MONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NIP
[KNACKS, &c.,

TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,

all for sale

CHEAP FOR CASH.
near Lawif PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE



W. G. WHELOCK
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meat
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.**
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
choice kinds of

French Branded, Holland Gin, James
Old, St. Croix and New England Rum
and an endless variety of the Imported Wines. The
best brands of Scotch Whisky and Double
Ale, Muller's East India Pale Ale in jugs, which will
found a most excellent drink for invalids. Cactus
Wine, in bottles, and the Kentucky Pot
Brandy and Bourbon Whisky, Virginian and French
Old Mountnash Whisky, New Jersey Elder Brand.

Great Western Depot for
Turner's Ginger Wine, Lionheart's Sparkling and
Oatmeal Whisky, and the
Whisky, Blunder's Sonoma Bluffs,
Wolf's, Scheidm, Schenaps,
Zinnmeyer's
Pure Brandy,
all at
EASTERN JOBS PRICES.
The best assortment of Bottled Liquors,
Cordons, &c. in the West, some of which have been
bottled over four years.
Also Old Rye, Apple's Black, Main str
also Old Stage House, Janaville, Wis

Great Western Railway Company
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,
Yus. Great Western, New York, Montreal and
Rochester, to and from the
East and West,

CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads known as the line.
General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Mark Package, "Via Suspension Bridge."
Merchants visiting the canal are requested to call on the Company's Freight and Ticket offices for bills of lading.
E. H. Bosch, agent, 223 Broadway, New York; O. Kimball, agent, 21 State st., Boston; Julius Moeve, general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillin, agent, Suspension bridge, W. J. Spicer, agent, Detroit.
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago agent and

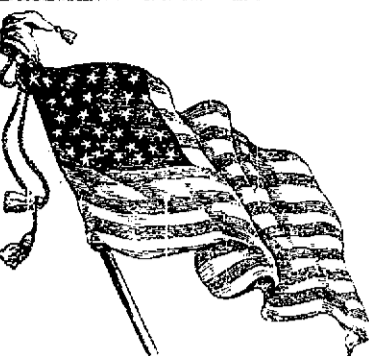
Western Agt. cor. Lake and Dearborn sts. Chicago
March 14th, 1861. mini Halls

Fresh Arrival
OF
SUMMER GOODS
^{AT}
WHEELOCK'S.
JUST Received, twenty-five Cases of the best kind
Fruit Jars.
None or kind except those kinds that were proved
be good, by use, last year. These Jars had been bought
cheap and will be
SOLD CHEAP.
Also, just received a fresh lot of
Alapayas.
Spiced and Cure Oysters,
Lobsters,
Clams,
Gardens
Fresh Peaches, Pickl

Raspberry, Lemon & a variety of Syrup
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
Jannville, June 18th, 1861. Jeldshaw

NATIONAL FLAGS!
FOR sale by McKey & Bro. We keep constantly
in hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes
Flags of the best wooden fabrica.
maydelavif McKEY & BRO.

RAGS! RAGS!
I WILL pay the highest market price, in CASH
for Trade, for any quantity of Rags, delivered at
once, West Milwaukee street, just below the U
House.



Forerunner of that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock County.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Winona.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Onondaga.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
OF Winona.
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES,
OF Winona.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Wisconsin, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Monona.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,

J. L. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Fember, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus White, of Hammond.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

Gen. Fremont.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated St. Louis, the 24th, says:—"Gen. Strong has received dispatches from Secretary Seward stating that Fremont has not been removed. Mrs. Fremont has private dispatches to the same effect. Also, a friend of Fremont's, in close connection with the cabinet, telegraphs the same to Fremont, in response to an inquiry. 'There is great complaint among Fremont's friends that ammunition ordered for him has been diverted to Kentucky since leaving the east.'"

MR. KEOGH AND THE WAR.—Some of our contemporaries are in a dispute about the character of a speech made by Mr. Keogh, a member of the last assembly from Milwaukee, on the appropriation of \$200,000 for the support of the war, at the close of the regular session of the legislature. We happened to be in the assembly chamber on that occasion, and know that notwithstanding Mr. K. finally voted for the appropriation, he prefaced that vote with a speech that would have been entirely satisfactory to a zealous supporter of the rebellion, and which led his hearers to expect a negative vote to the pending bill. His speech was not creditable to his patriotism, and his vote only impugned his consistency. Mr. Thome, of Waukesha, who voted against the appropriation because he disliked the provisions of the bill, carried away with him far more respect than Mr. Keogh with his speech against and his vote for it.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.—The Grant County Herald says that not less than 200 men of Grant county have joined companies formed out of the state, in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. They thereby lose the \$2 per month extra state pay, and their wives left behind them cannot draw the \$5 per month state allowance.

Grant is not the only county in Wisconsin which lost in this manner. Illinois has drawn largely from surrounding states, and now boasting claims all the credit of her numerical enrollment. Aside from any state pride, Wisconsin volunteers should consider the benefits of the state bounty allowed them, which they waive by enlisting out of the state.

BIRD'S POINT.—The Keokuk Gate City says the sick list of the troops at Bird's Point numbers seven hundred, and that there is an average of three deaths daily.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—An American who has just been presented at the Russian court, describes the czar as a tall figure, perfectly formed, and distinguished by an noble and martial bearing as Nicholas I himself could have boasted; fair complexion and an oval face set off by a neat brown moustache; a nose not noticeable except for its utter freedom from the pug of his grandfather, the Emperor Paul; hair cropped off close to the head, in the summer style adopted by the Frenchmen; a large beautiful eye of the mildest blue, as clear and as soft as a girl's, yet by no means insipid in expression; a pleasant, cordial brightness as from any affection of coarseness; a noble, manly bearing, and a physique set off advantageously by a military uniform—altogether, an attractive personage, who would at once prepossess, although not impressing one at first sight with any idea of extraordinary ability.

On the afternoon of the 17th inst. Gen. McClellan and staff were here and as a considerable body of the rebels had been seen in the woods beyond our line of pickets, the other side of Lewinsville, the cannon was placed on a hill near here and the woods shelled, at the same time the Second Vermont regiment advanced into the woods, but not a shell could be raised. After some twenty rebels were thrown into the woods a part of Capt. Mott's battery, four companies of the Fifth and two of the Maine Sixth were sent under the command of Capt. Mott, to scout beyond Lewinsville towards Vienna. We went nearly to Vienna, but did not see a rebel. We passed through an old brushy tract encampment of theirs, about two miles beyond Lewinsville. They took great care when they left to pick up every scrap of food and clothing, papers and letters, so that we found nothing of that kind to tell us whether they lived well or ill. General McClellan and staff passed us about one and a half miles this side of Vienna, and went nearly to the village. We stated out there till nearly dark, then returned to camp just in time to escape a very heavy rain, which fell that night. On the next day the committee of examination of officers began their labors here, and as a matter of course we had to drill before them to show how we had been trained. We drilled in battalion first, then by company—when in the regiment, we were first drilled by our Colonel, then by the inspector; in the company drill, first by our Captain under the direction of the inspector, then by the Lieutenant through the company drill. The officers are examined by themselves, before the board, and are subjected to a very strict inspection. The examination is not yet completed and will be continued on Monday, if we are here, which I think will be very doubtful, as there was an onward move last night. How far the army may move, where it will stop, how large a body of troops are going, or what may be the motive of this move I may not tell you, but you will find out in good time.

The recent exploit of the Third is the text of every camp discourse which we hear here now—the Maine boys are in ecstasies over it.

Gen. Hancock detailed our band to play for Gen. McClellan on the 17th, thus giving it the post of honor. He said, when he asked Col. Cobb for it, that he had heard that it was the best one in the brigade. I am told that since we went out with Capt. Mott, that he wishes to have our regiment attached to his battery. I hope that we may be assigned to that post.

Companies H and E are out on picket, and the rest of the regiment has gone out on the move, and as we have just received orders to cook two days' rations for the whole company, I must close for this time. I remain yours truly,
J. M. KIMBALL.

A Sister's Affection.

When the army of the Potomac made its advance a few days since, a member of the twenty-first New York regiment, picked up, in a place just vacated by the rebels, a copy of the Richmond Examiner of the previous week, from which we clip the following touching incident:—"One of those affecting incidents occurred at the departure of the Yankee prisoners for New Orleans, that whether concerning friends or foes, must move the stoniest heart. A young lady, of northern birth, who has been sometime a resident of this state, and, having a lucrative occupation, preferred to remain here after the war broke out, discovered, by some means, that her brother was among the prisoners in the city. She had made several ineffectual applications and attempts to see him. Owing to the necessity of military law in such a case, her most urgent request had been refused. For some weeks the poor girl had been to leave home, but with recovering, and sitting at the window just as the prisoners passed by, on their way to the depot.

"An impression seized her that her brother was among them, though a separation of several years and the difference of dress and circumstances rendered recognition difficult. A misgiving, however—one of those impulses of the heart that are not to be stifled—caused her to start to her feet, and hastily throwing on her shawl and bonnet, summoned a friend and hurried to the depot. There the guard was so watchful and the line so strict that she was unable to approach within ten yards, but with a poor girl endeavoring to scrutinize each probable form, until a mutual gaze met hers, and revealed the object of her search. Her brother recognized her. Daring forward, and repulsed by the guard, each precious moment threatening to sever them, perhaps forever, who can judge of the agony of the poor stricken sister! Some of the bystanders, becoming interested in the scene, used their influence to permit a message to be conveyed to the prisoner. 'Oh, is there anything I can do for him—anything he wants?' she exclaimed. But the wants of the prisoner were few. With loss of liberty, what else could avail him? 'Take him this,' she said, 'all I have in the world.' And she handed him a small, very small packet. So they passed to the prisoner a few dollar bills, with some small change, not knowing whether the poor boy would ever find need for it, or an opportunity for spending it.

"Soon the cars were ready. Open cars, with seats arranged upon them, and a boarding round the edge for security. He took his seat with the rest, in full view of his sobbing sister, and the cars began to move. With an irresistible impulse, she darted forward. Sympathy governed stronger than law the crowd who were watching the departure, an opening was made through the guard, and she reached the poor girl, and grasped, as firm, 'so tight,' was fastened upon the hand, that she was drawn along the track, as the quickening motion of the engine was bearing her long absent brother yet further from her presence, and not until her arm, well nigh strained from her body, and the poor prisoner as he leaned himself toward her, was in danger of being dragged from the car, could that loving grasp be loosened."

A CLOSE CONTEST.—The Republicans of the Racine city assembly district have nominated Isaac Taylor, Esq., for the assembly. The opposing candidate is Champion S. Chase, nominated by a Union convention. Both are republicans, and old and well known citizens.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.
Col. Morgan with two hundred and twenty men of the 28th Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred rebels on Big Hurricane creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners and putting the balance to flight. Morgan had fourteen wounded, two fatally.

It is believed at LaCade that the notorious Martin Green had deserted Price, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in North Missouri.
New York, Oct. 24.
A Key West letter of the 20th reports the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th, of the rebel steamer Theodor, from Charleston, with the French consul and family, and Messrs. Mason and Sidelick, commissioners to France and England.

The steamer Salvo, from Havana with contraband goods, captured on entering Tampa bay by the Keystone State, and towed to Key West. Her cargo is said to have consisted of 600 pistols, half a million percussion caps, 600 doz. hats, 8 cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars and 400 bags of coffee. Capt. Scott refused to give up his prize to the United States marshal for adjudication, and to obey the orders of the United States court, and sailed with his prize for New York.

Our consul for Havana sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the Salvo from Havana, and also that another vessel, loaded with arms and munitions, would leave on the 18th. There being no naval vessels at Key West, this latter will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded.

Special to St. Louis Democrat.—Colonel Wagner arrived to-day from Tipton, and reports that it was rumored and believed that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted McCulloch, or some one assuming that name, in his attempt to join Price, and had cut his whole army to pieces. This report is also believed here.

Fremont is said to have discovered one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in coin buried at Warsaw, and to have delivered it over to the United States paymaster.
WHEELING, Oct. 24.
The election for a division of the state as ordered by an ordinance passed at the last convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city and county was not quite full, but was overwhelmingly for division. Reports from the interior as far as received, show still greater unanimity for it. Thirty-nine counties are included in the new state.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.
A flag of truce has crossed the river to recover our dead bodies, and inquire into the fate of the missing. The bearer of the flag has not yet returned.
This afternoon a rebel brigade was seen going in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind the wood, where it is said there is an earthwork mounting seven guns. This is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from Leesburg.

About the same time Gen. Abercrombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy was advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. Orders were issued to push over strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.
Yesterday, learning that a large force of the enemy was approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below the ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore at Edward's Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was also necessary from the high stage of the river.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

The Richmond Examiner of the 17th contains the following telegraphic news:—"At Camp Macao, Oct. 16th.
A convention this morning passed resolutions recommending congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw open our ports for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us. Resolutions were adopted relative to the sequestration of recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the north be allowed as a set off. A committee consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile was appointed to examine a plan for marine steam battering rams."

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 16.
A flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Fort Bragg yesterday, stating that the prisoners would be sent to New York on Sunday.
A correspondent of the Atlanta, Georgia, Intelligencer, in giving an account of the fight at Santa Rosa, says:—"I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or defeat. A siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation has been made. Perhaps it will happen as soon as the dead and wounded have been cared for, and the soldiers rested from their fatigue."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.
Herald's special.—It is reported that about two hundred Maryland rebels seized a schooner in the Patuxent river, forced the owner to take them to St. Marys, whence they intended to make their way across into Virginia.

The fleet of transports that was detained below by the blockade, has gone to Annapolis to unload.
Hon. D. Davis, of Illinois, and Hon. Jos. Holt, are appointed on the commission to examine and audit claims against the government created in General Fremont's department.
Times' dispatch.—An evidence that the falling back of the confederate forces at Fairfax was sudden, is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched the wire upon them from Fairfax to Falls Church, and only completed the work on Thursday, previous to the Sunday morning troops advanced. They removed the wire, but had no time to remove the poles.

It is alleged that even now letters and papers are regularly received in Alexandria from Richmond and other points. Doubtless the arrest of spies recently will make these mails less regular.

The election in Alexandria, for member of congress, to represent the 7th district, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. A. Beach, who will be declared elected. Congress will of course, decide upon the validity of the election.
World's dispatch.—The appearance of the rebel steamer Paige, in the Potomac, has given origin to reports that the rebels had crossed into Maryland, but I learn from a point directly opposite the rebel batteries, that all was quiet so far as respected an attempt to cross.

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Tribune's dispatch.—An impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions and did not retire as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young of his regiment, says there was no retreat, but by swimming the river. The only float, by which they got over, had been sunk. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Colonel Baker, was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham, on the Patuxent, is contemplated.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Oct. 24.
The weather has been favorable for completing the enormous preparations for the expedition. All the armed vessels and transports have now arrived.

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The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and troops were to cross on Wednesday last. It is treated with great pontoonage. The opinion among the officers at Warsaw was that Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.
A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, Thursday night, killing 19 prisoners, a number of horses and 22 wagons.

Chicago, Oct. 25th.
Dispatch received this forenoon from Quincy says telegraph to San Francisco is completed—working satisfactorily.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 25.
The trial of W. L. Smith for piracy was concluded to-day. Case was given to the jury this morning, under charges of Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.
Flour market less active but without important change; sales 900 barrels, 5,600, 55 extra state; 5,350, 45 super western; 5,000, 50 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour quiet and steady. Wheat—receipts 279,000 bushels, market less active and scarcely so firm; sales 10,000 bushels, 1,20 Chicago spring; 1,224, 24 Racine spring; 1,224, 24 Milwaukee club; 1,304, 35 winter red western.

The following is an extract of a letter in the Racine Advocate, written by Capt. Lyon, formerly speaker of the assembly of this state:

CAMP OF INDIANS, BENSON BARABEE, Wis., Oct. 15, 1861.
MEANS EDITORS.—On Saturday evening last, our regiment struck tents at Camp Randall and started for the seat of war. We reached Chicago at 4 o'clock, P. M.; left there at about 8 o'clock, P. M.; arrived at Illinois Town, opposite St. Louis, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, and the next morning crossed the river; marched some four or five miles through the city in a north-west direction and arrived at this camp a little before noon.

At Janesville we partook of a most bountiful entertainment, provided for us by the citizens of that place, which, under the somewhat monotonous fare at Camp Randall, for four weeks, was most refreshing. The people of Janesville may rest assured that their kindness was gratefully appreciated, and will long be remembered by the 8th regiment. Speaking of the fare at Camp Randall, it is my duty to say, (and it is no cross for me to discharge that duty,) that much of the food served up there to the soldiers is unfit to be eaten. Our volunteers go from cleanly, comfortable homes, at the call of their country, and they lay upon their first intimation to military life, and that in their own state, (where the people unanimously desire that their volunteers should be well cared for, and are willing to pay and do pay to have them well cared for,) that they must eat poor, stale bread, rancid butter and lean, tough beef, and drink a villainous liquid called coffee, in a stinking mess-house, or go without. And this, not for one or two days at a time, but for weeks, with occasional exceptions. I don't say whose fault it is, that this state of things exists here, but it does exist, and unless public attention is called to the matter, it will continue to exist at this camp as long as the army are stationed there. Our soldiers are willing to bear every necessary inconvenience and privation, and will bear them without a murmur or complaint, but nobody can ask them to submit tamely to these outrages of which I have been writing. Let the people of Wisconsin look to this, and see to it that future regiments stationed at this camp do not suffer in the same manner.

Col. Baker.—A writer in the Chicago Journal says that Col. Baker, who left for Edward's Ferry, came to this country from England when but seven years old. At an early age he devoted his almost exclusive attention to the study of the ancient and English classics, and possessing a wonderful memory, he soon became thoroughly imbued with the spirit and the language of all the ancient as well as modern poets, orators and writers, and in his early youth won great distinction and applause as a Campbellite preacher.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Mr. W. Powell, of the Broadhead Reporter, says that this morning, having returned directly from Washington, which city he left on Monday afternoon last.

A day or two before leaving he took a horseback ride with Dr. Palmer of the 7th, along the advance lines of our pickets in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Losing their way they rode beyond the lines, and came within sight of Fairfax Court House, a couple of miles in advance of our pickets, without seeing an enemy. On learning from some negroes where they were, and that parties of rebel soldiers had been in the vicinity that morning, they turned their horses' heads, and left at Bull Run speed.

Mr. Powell visited Harper's Ferry on Friday last, and saw the companies of the Third Wisconsin regiment who participated in the gallant affair at Bolivar. The companies were company A, of La Fayette county, company C, Capt. Flood, of the Green County Volunteers, and company H, Capt. Bertram. Col. Geary, formerly governor of Kansas, was the officer in command. The Wisconsin companies took the leading part in the exploit, and their bravery and spirit were commended in the highest terms by Col. Geary. Mr. P. could not ascertain

The numerous friends of the brave and noble-hearted Capt. McKee, of the Second Wisconsin, will be pained to hear that there was some hope entertained of his recovery, and that ere this he is in all probability no more.—Madison Journal.

MARRIED.

In the town of Harmony, Oct. 24, by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr. HOLLAND S. BOWERS and Miss MARY CROSS, both of Harmony.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDSOME Kerosene Lamps can be bought very cheap at TALLMAN & COLLYERS.

Lost or Stolen?

A LIGHT red cow, six years old, the tip of one horn broken off. A reward will be given for the return of the cow. H. E. PATTERSON.

MILITARY GOODS!

JUST received a fine stock of Blue Cloth, Cassimeres and Beavers, for military suits and overcoats. Also Metallic Shoulder Straps, Bugles, Letters, Figures, etc. ECHLIN & FOOTE.

Shepherd's Foreclosure Sale.

ORIGINATOR FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Oshkosh, Wis. Henry S. Durand, Caroline B. Durand, and John Durand, of Oshkosh, County of Winnebago, State of Wisconsin, for and in virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, of the circuit court for Milwaukee county, made on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the law direction, on the first day of February, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, in the Circuit Court Room (Young America Hall) in the city of Janesville, the county of Rock, Wisconsin, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount of said judgment, in interest and costs, and the balance of this sale, to wit: the east half the south-west quarter of section fifteen town four, north of range eleven east, alameda, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin. Dated Oct. 24th, 1861. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock county.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL sell at public auction, on Saturday, October 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my residence two miles west of Janesville, on the Galena road, 3 span of Horses, 2 harness wagons, 2 sets double harness, 1 German town Buckwheat carriage, 1 Lynden buggy, 1 single harness, 1 light saddle, 1 yoke of steers, 2 cows, pigs, household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. (Said date) H. D. DELAMATER.

DOCTOR W. ABER.

Office, over Mr. Riker's harness shop first door east of the post office, Rock county, Wisconsin. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on week days. 24w1st

I SHALL SELL

WITHIN thirty days at some price not to exceed Boston wholesale, one lot octavo

Piano Forte.

The mechanism I will warrant perfect. The tone will be perfect. If not sold before, it will be sold by Prof. Beck's musical conservatory. GEO. F. LANE, Oct. 24th, 1861. oct24w1st

tantly on Bonds a full assortment of
 Cigs, Cigarettes, and Smoking Tobacco,
 and Rappee Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco,
 Liquors, Groceries and Glass Ware
 correspond with the times at the old
 O. F. MAYER & BROTHERN.
 1011 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
 Debited to the late firm of Scarcell &
 required to pay such indebtedness
 immediately and not to pay any other
 bills.

HENRY SCARCELLER
 1011 Broadway, N. Y.

Envelopes!
 a supply of Envelopes, with the Flag
 beautifully printed on them, only 1c
 per 250!

DEARBORN.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

NUMBER 194.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines of type, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

Length of Advertisement	Rate
1 Square, 1 week	\$7.50
1 Square, 2 weeks	\$12.00
1 Square, 3 weeks	\$16.50
1 Square, 4 weeks	\$21.00
1 Square, 5 weeks	\$25.50
1 Square, 6 weeks	\$30.00
1 Square, 7 weeks	\$34.50
1 Square, 8 weeks	\$39.00
1 Square, 9 weeks	\$43.50
1 Square, 10 weeks	\$48.00
1 Square, 11 weeks	\$52.50
1 Square, 12 weeks	\$57.00
1 Square, 13 weeks	\$61.50
1 Square, 14 weeks	\$66.00
1 Square, 15 weeks	\$70.50
1 Square, 16 weeks	\$75.00
1 Square, 17 weeks	\$79.50
1 Square, 18 weeks	\$84.00
1 Square, 19 weeks	\$88.50
1 Square, 20 weeks	\$93.00
1 Square, 21 weeks	\$97.50
1 Square, 22 weeks	\$102.00
1 Square, 23 weeks	\$106.50
1 Square, 24 weeks	\$111.00
1 Square, 25 weeks	\$115.50
1 Square, 26 weeks	\$120.00
1 Square, 27 weeks	\$124.50
1 Square, 28 weeks	\$129.00
1 Square, 29 weeks	\$133.50
1 Square, 30 weeks	\$138.00
1 Square, 31 weeks	\$142.50
1 Square, 32 weeks	\$147.00
1 Square, 33 weeks	\$151.50
1 Square, 34 weeks	\$156.00
1 Square, 35 weeks	\$160.50
1 Square, 36 weeks	\$165.00
1 Square, 37 weeks	\$169.50
1 Square, 38 weeks	\$174.00
1 Square, 39 weeks	\$178.50
1 Square, 40 weeks	\$183.00
1 Square, 41 weeks	\$187.50
1 Square, 42 weeks	\$192.00
1 Square, 43 weeks	\$196.50
1 Square, 44 weeks	\$201.00
1 Square, 45 weeks	\$205.50
1 Square, 46 weeks	\$210.00
1 Square, 47 weeks	\$214.50
1 Square, 48 weeks	\$219.00
1 Square, 49 weeks	\$223.50
1 Square, 50 weeks	\$228.00
1 Square, 51 weeks	\$232.50
1 Square, 52 weeks	\$237.00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each.
For 3 lines: \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notice: (Advertised and kept in the office,
proceeding of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance
of ordinary rates.)
Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Compa-
nies, &c., half price.
All advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. E. KNOWLTON. (J. E. JACKSON.)

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. J. E. WINANS.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams' 5-story
block, East Milwaukee street. Jan 13/61

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookstore and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at F. D. Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with State
Nichols, North Main street.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office over Moseley & Bro's Bookstore, West
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. ap 13/61

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block,
Janesville, Wisconsin. ap 13/61

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week. J. E. O'NEILL.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money. J. E. GIBBS.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Caldwell st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street
depot. J. E. CHITTENDEN.

DR. E. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. In preparation to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's,
Main street, Janesville, Wis. ap 13/61

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empure
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. J. E. HUDSON.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office. J. E. PATTERSON.

ELDRIDGE & FRASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers'
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. E. FRASE.

G. T. COLE,
Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodion, Harmony and
Through Bass. Applications can be made at Mr.
Wilson's music store and at Mr. Dearborn's book
store. J. E. COLE.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Suits, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. ap 13/61

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to ac-
cure claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to claims for bounty, also
conveyance and patent litigation. Office in May's
building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janes-
ville, Wis. J. E. MAY.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, M
warranted. These Machines have proved the
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following motives: The elasticity of the seam.
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric.
They are the simplest machines in use and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practical hand
to use them. They are full and perfect.
These machines will be kept in repair by one free of
charge. F. L. RAYMOND, Agent.

TO THE LADIES
Great Bargains in Millinery!
MRS. ODEA & SISTER are now selling off their
large stock of new and fashionable Summer
Goods at a
Great Sacrifice.
In fact no reasonable offer will be refused, as values
must be made or
BONNETS GIVEN AWAY
A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always
ready.
Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order. The
newest paper dress patterns for sale, and old bonnets
cleaned, styled, used and trimmed to a superior man-
ner for four shillings each.
Warehouses, Young America block, (over Harsh's
clothing store), Main street, Janesville, Wis.
The bills of the following banks will be received for
millinery, at par: Bank of Portage, Bank of Columbus,
Bank of Waupun, Green Bay Bank, P. R. Hinckley &
Co., Dodge County Bank, Northern Bank, Howard,
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Bank
of Kenosha, &c., &c. J. E. ODEA.

Received this Day
A Dearborn's very large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pens, Pencils and Toothpicks manufactured
by Leroy W. Fairchild.

Sabbath School Libraries.
S. J. ODEA & SISTER, a very large sup-
ply received this day, at
ap 13/61

Cocaine for the Hair.
Caution Hair, Shampoo and Glycerine Soap, Amian-
tine, Hair Restorative and Toilet Soap, &c., &c., &c.
J. E. ODEA.

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN
T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING
PAPERS.
The highest market price paid for Rags. oc 24/61

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name	Residence	Out.	Time Worn
Henry Wright	Porter	4 1/2	15 months
Michael Mico	Fulton	4 00	2 years
J. F. Anttila	Rock	4 50	18 months
Thos. Lyman	Porter	5 00	20 "
Robt. F. Copping	Janesville	5 50	14 "
Robt. Wilson	Fulton	6 00	12 "
S. H. Doan	Janesville	6 00	15 "
John Crall	Center	6 00	12 "
C. Smith	Janesville	6 00	13 "
Bernard Little	Center	6 00	18 "
John Tracy	Johnstown	6 00	18 "
John Henry	Janesville	6 00	18 "
David Griddle	Altoona	6 00	18 "
I. A. J. Bennett	Porter	6 00	18 "
A. E. Keger	Porter	6 00	18 "
Geo. Griddle	Porter	6 00	18 "
Geo. Griddle	Porter	6 00	18 "
John Devis	Plymouth	6 00	12 "
Clark Pappas	Center	6 00	12 "
John H. Spinks	Center	6 00	12 "
E. March	Walworth Co.	6 00	12 "
Thos. H. Hanson	Janesville	6 00	12 "
Hiram Baker	Center	6 00	12 "
Samuel Stevens	Fulton	6 00	12 "
John Green	Fulton	6 00	12 "
J. B. Carr	Fulton	6 00	12 "
Wm. Holmes	Rock	6 00	12 "
James Galt	Rock	6 00	12 "
Geo. Picking	Rock	6 00	12 "
Joe W. Burgess	La Prairie	6 00	12 "
G. W. Orisk	Center	6 00	12 "
N. Gray	Janesville	6 00	12 "
O. E. Palmer	Janesville	6 00	12 "
Alexander Paul	Janesville	6 00	12 "
David Cross	Janesville	6 00	12 "
J. W. D. Parker	Janesville	6 00	12 "

WE are prepared to make any quantity of "the same
sort," and invite a trial by others than those who cer-
tify to the quality of our work, for we know that our
goods are of another winter.

Boots and Shoes
kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS,
Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1860. oc 15/61

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
by
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
Agents by Appointment.

W. H. TALLMAN, - - - H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

Holdea, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

TRADE IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., &c.

Glaze Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully delivered. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

DOUBLE

Of all Colors and the Most lasting!

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NINOL

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

LOW'S Brown Windsor Soap,

Harris's Brown Windsor Soap,

Mammoth & Co's Soap,

Chinese Floating Soap,

Woolley's Floating Soap,

Harris's Soap, Honey, Patches, &c., &c., &c.

Colgate's Soap, in bars for family use,

Transparent, only kind fit to use,

Valuable Shaving, Genuine,

Woolley's Ammiral Tablets,

Military Shaving Soap, Galt's,

Cologne, Bay Rum,

Bathing Towels,

Fine Sponges,

Toilet Goods,

all kinds, at

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

1861 - - - 1861

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., - Proprietors.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

FORWARDING goods at a more expeditious rate than

any line running west except the regular Express

Co. Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from

New York and Boston, will be given.

Through receipts will be given at 15 Murray st., New

NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specities

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with
the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the
country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

and every other article in the same quality

and style of goods and, for the same quality

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail. Our

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become indispensable to all families that use them. To

such as have long dealt with us, we refer all new cus-

tomers for information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURER

DEALER,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Oct. 25, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbus.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Brown.
FOR BANK CONTROLLER,
W. M. H. MSAY,
OF Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newburg, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Portage, Union, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Mognolia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,

J. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Pemberton, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2nd District,
Cyrus Bates, of Harmony.
3rd District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.
Gen. Fremont.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated St. Louis, the 24th, says:—"Gen. Strong has received dispatches from Secretary Seward stating that Fremont has not been removed. Mrs. Fremont has private dispatches to the same effect. Also, a friend of Fremont's, in close connection with the cabinet, telegraphs the same to Fremont, in response to an inquiry. There is great complaint among Fremont's friends that ammunition ordered for him has been diverted to Kentucky since leaving the east."

MR. KEOGH AND THE WAR.—Some of our contemporaries are in a dispute about the character of a speech made by Mr. Keogh, a member of the last assembly from Milwaukee, on the appropriation of \$200,000 for the support of the war, at the close of the regular session of the legislature. We happened to be in the assembly chamber on that occasion, and know that notwithstanding Mr. K. finally voted for the appropriation, he prefaced that vote with a speech that would have been entirely satisfactory to a zealous supporter of the rebellion, and which led his hearers to expect a negative vote to the pending bill. His speech was not creditable to his patriotism; and his vote only impugned his consistency. Mr. Thomas, of Waukesha, who voted against the appropriation because he disliked the provisions of the bill, carried away with him far more respect than Mr. Keogh with his speech against and his vote for it.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.—The Grant County Herald says that not less than 200 men of Grant county have joined companies formed out of the state, in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. They thereby lose the \$2 per month extra state pay, and their wives left behind them cannot draw the \$5 per month, state allowance.

Grant is not the only county in Wisconsin which lost in this manner. Illinois has drawn largely from surrounding states, and now boasting claims all the credit of her numerical enrollment. Aside from any state pride, Wisconsin volunteers should consider the benefits of the state bounty allowed them, which they waive by enlisting out of the state.

BIRD'S POINT.—The Keokuk Gate City says the sick list of the troops at Bird's Point numbers seven hundred, and that there is an average of three deaths daily.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—An American who has just been presented at the Russian court, describes the Czar as a "tall figure, perfectly formed, and distinguished by as noble and martial a bearing as Nicholas I himself could have boasted; fair complexion and an oval face set off by a neat brown moustache; a nose not noticeable except for its utter freedom from the pug of his grandfather, the Emperor Paul; his hair cropped off close to the head, in the summer style adopted by the Frenchmen; a large beautiful eye of the mildest blue, as clear and as soft as a girl's, yet by no means insipid in expression; a pleasant, cordial voice, and a manner as far removed from haughtiness as from any affectation of condescension; a noble, manly bearing, and a physique set off advantageously by a military uniform—all at once prepossessing, personage, who made at once prepossessing, although not impressing one at first sight with any idea of extraordinary ability."

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP GRANT,
near LEWISVILLE, Va., Oct. 20th, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE:—As I am one of the "sick list" to-day, and nearly all the well ones on picket, I may as well drop by the mail a few lines to you to let you know how the Fifth stands the trials of war. On the afternoon of the 17th inst. Gen. McClellan and staff were here and as a considerable body of the rebels had been seen in the woods beyond our line of pickets, the other side of Lewisville, the cannon was placed on a hill near here and the woods shelled, at the same time the Second Vermont regiment advanced into the woods, but not a rebel could be raised. After some twenty shells were thrown into the woods a part of Capt. Mott's battery, four companies of the Fifth and two of the Maine Sixth were sent under the command of Capt. Mott, to scout beyond Lewisville towards Vienna. We went nearly to Vienna, but did not see a rebel. We passed through an old brush thicket encampment of theirs, about two miles beyond Lewisville. They took great care when they left to pick up every scrap of food and clothing, papers and letters, so that we found nothing of that kind to tell us whether they lived well or ill. General McClellan and staff passed us about one and a half miles this side of Vienna, and went nearly to the village. We stood out there till nearly dark, then returned to camp just in time to escape a very heavy rain, which fell that night. On the next day the committee of examination of officers began their labors here, and as a matter of course we had to drill before them to show how we had been trained. We drilled in battalion first, then by company—when in the regiment, we were first drilled by our Colonel, then by the inspector; in the company drill, first by our Captain under the direction of the inspector, then by the Lieutenant through the company drill. The officers are examined by themselves, before the board, and are subjected to a very strict inspection. The examination is not yet completed and will be continued on Monday, if we are here, which I think will be very doubtful, as there was an onward move last night. How far the army may move, where it will stop, how large a body of troops are going, or what may be the motive of this move I may not tell you, but you will find out in good time.

The recent exploit of the Third is the text of every camp discourse which we hear here now—the Maine boys are in exaltation over it.

Gen. Hancock detailed our band to play for Gen. McClellan on the 17th, thus giving it the post of honor. He said, when he asked Col. Cobb for it, that he had heard that it was the best one in the brigade.

I am told that since we went out with Capt. Mott, that he wishes to have our regiment attached to his battery. I hope that we may be assigned to that post.

Companies H and E are out on picket, and the rest of the regiment has gone out on the move, and as we have just received orders to cook two days' rations for the whole company, I must close for this time. I remain yours truly,
J. M. KIMBALL.

A Sister's Affection.

When the army of the Potomac made its advance a few days since, a member of the twenty-first New York regiment, picked up, in a place just vacated by the rebels, a copy of the Richmond Examiner of the previous week, from which we clip the following touching incident:—"One of those affecting incidents occurred at the departure of the Yankee prisoners for New Orleans, that whether concerning friends or foes, must move the stoniest heart. A young lady, of northern birth, who has been sometime a resident of this state, and, having a lucrative occupation, preferred to remain here, when the war broke out, discovered, by some means, that her brother was among the prisoners in the city. She had made several ineffectual applications and attempts to see him. Owing to the necessity of military law in such a case, her most urgent request had been refused. For some weeks the poor girl had been to leave home, but was recovering, and sitting at the window just as the prisoners passed by, on their way to the depot.

"An impression seized her that her brother was among them, though a separation of several years and the difference of dress and circumstances rendered recognition difficult. A misgiving, however—one of those impulses of the heart that are not to be stifled—caused her to start to her feet, and, hastily throwing on her shawl and bonnet, summoned a friend and hurried to the depot. There the guard was so watchful and the line so strict that she was unable to approach within ten yards; but, with straining eyes and anxious love, did the straining eyes and anxious love, did the poor girl endeavor to scrutinize each probable form, until a mutual gaze met hers, and she revealed the object of her search. Her brother recognized her. Daring forward, but repulsed by the guard, each precious moment threatening to sever them, perhaps forever, who can judge of the agony of the poor stricken sister! Some of the bystanders, becoming interested in the scene, used their influence to permit a message to be conveyed to the prisoner. 'Oh, is there anything I can do for him—anything he wants?' she exclaimed. But the wants of the prisoner were few. With loss of liberty, what else could avail him? 'Take him this,' she said, 'it is all I have in the world.' And she handed him a small, a very small packet. So they passed to the prisoner a few dollar bills, with some small change, not knowing whether the poor boy would ever find need for it, or an opportunity for spending it.

"Soon the cars were ready. Open cars, with seats, were arranged upon them, and a boarding round the edge for security. He took his seat with the rest, in full view of his sobbing sister, and the cars began to slowly move. With an irresistible impulse, she started forward. Sympathy governed stronger than law the crowd who were watching the departure; an opening was made through the guard, and she reached his hand. One grasp, so firm, so tight, was fastened upon the hand, that she was drawn along the track, as the quickening motion of the engine was bearing her long absent brother yet further from her presence, and not until her arm, well strained from her body, and the poor prisoner as he leaned himself toward her, in danger of being dragged from the car, could that loving grasp be loosened."

A CLOSE CONTEST.—The Republicans of the Racine city assembly district have nominated Isaac Taylor, Esq., for the assembly. The opposing candidate is Champion S. Chase, nominated by a Union convention. Both are republicans, and old and well known citizens.

The Conspiracy Against Fremont—Is He Ostracized?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial meets this question in a letter dated at St. Louis on the 11th. Here is his explanation:

"It will be remembered that the political indictment against Fremont, in relation to his alleged ostentation, embraced a count bitterly denouncing him for keeping a 'splendid coach and four' with which it is said he was accustomed to display himself in state. I feared there might be some truth in the charge, because I was not familiar with Fremont's personal habits—although the logic of his whole life was against it. My imagination had been excited by glowing descriptions, which suggested more than they described—of the richness and luxuriance of the furniture, and the elegance of form of the 'magnificent coach,' and I was prepared to wonder and admire the gay blood team with nostrils wide expanded, presuming, of course, my republican sensibilities would be shocked by a gloved and liveried driver and showy outriders, all vying in state with the superb display of princely personages in monarchical Europe. After arriving at Jefferson City I ventured to wade through the mud to headquarters at Camp Lilla. While tramping through the heavy day I met a strong but traveling carriage, drawn by four stout draft horses, laboriously dragging the vehicle through the mire. I supposed at first that it was an ambulance, as it was occupied by a brace of surgeons.

But there was nothing about it to attract particular attention, save that it was new and very strong. Nor did the four horses excite any comment—other than they were stout animals—because the depth of the mud, the steep grade of the hill, road, and the specific gravity of the carriage demonstrated the necessity for four or even six horses. I had passed the team with common-place observation, when my companion remarked, 'that's Fremont's coach and four of which you have heard so much.' I dropped the subject, disgusted with the meanness of human nature. The vehicle is not a 'coach' or 'carriage' according to metropolitan nomenclature. It is a traveling carriage—the last thing in the world an ostentatious man would purchase for display, but an article especially desirable on the rough miry roads of Missouri. It is used by the whole general camp at headquarters for business purposes. Sometimes it is an express wagon, sometimes staff officers use it in bad weather when they prefer to allow their horses to rest. I never saw Gen. Fremont in it. I believe he prefers his charger. In short, I am satisfied that the man who accuses Fremont of personal ostentation is a fool or a knave.

Little critics have also charged at the General because, forsooth, his son 'Charlie'—an orphan of ten years—is 'a sergeant in the body-guard.' (Charlie, like most lads in similar circumstances, is proud that his father is a soldier, and like many children of larger growth, who don't go to war, is vain of soldier clothes, and the fond father and mother gratified his childish whim by decorating him with the body-guard uniform and sergeant's stripes.)

There are other facts concerning Fremont's 'palatial' headquarters at St. Louis, which are not uninteresting. Mrs. Fremont's relative proffered the edifice with the express understanding that she leased it to General Fremont—not to the government—but that he could convert it to public use if he desired—at a rent of six hundred dollars per annum. In ordinary periods it would have commanded several thousands of dollars without the furniture. But the General was influenced by motives of public policy in locating headquarters in a conspicuous section of the city. He desired to restore confidence to the Union people, who were then much alarmed. He had been threatened with assassination, and the loyal people were afraid the threat would be executed. By bravely power of the government, confidence was restored. And there was another reason for establishing headquarters at the premises—Rebels had threatened an uprising in St. Louis. To prepare for such an emergency the cellar of the house was converted into a magazine for arms and ammunition, that they might be immediately accessible to loyal citizens for self-protection.

"The examination of more serious charges against Gen. Fremont must be left to more competent instruments. I have neither time nor facilities to enter into the subject. But I have exposed enough of the conspiracy against Fremont to satisfy candid people that many of the accusations against him are not tenable. A common sense view of the controversy is sufficient to satisfy the public on minor points, at least, of the indictment, and I have no doubt a *notte* will be finally entered on the whole bill."

SUGAR CANE.—As the season is now at hand for manufacturing sugar cane, a few hints in regard to how best to do it, may not be amiss. In the case that it is extremely difficult to get a machine in time to work to your cane, before the heavy autumn frosts. Many of the farmers of the northwest have planted small pieces of cane by way of experiment. It grew and looked promising, and they had begun to flatter themselves that this year they would be nearly independent of the south as far as sweet was concerned. They being inexperienced in the matter, let it stand in the field until they found a place where they could work it up, which was probably not until there had been two or three pretty hard frosts. They now go to the field and begin to strip it. They find it hard work, it being almost impossible to separate leaves from the stalk. They finally pronounce it stripped, and carry it to the mill to have it worked. The result is they have a mass of black inferior syrup, and they come to the conclusion that it is a total failure, and pronounce it as such.

As far as my observation goes, it is impossible to make good syrup from cane that is left standing through a heavy frost. Some may say, it is impossible then to make syrup from cane, if it is left standing in the country to make up the cane that is raised, before the heavy frosts. It is true, there are not mills enough to work up all the cane before some would spoil if left standing. But there is no need of letting our cane stand until it is spoiled. 'Why,' you say, 'if you cut it up it will surely spoil.' But how do you know it will spoil? 'Why Mr. —' says some paper said so."

If the cane is stripped and cut up before we have any heavy frosts and thrown into piles, I will warrant it to keep from one to five weeks or even more. As soon as your cane is headed out, or as soon as it has got its growth, you cannot strip it any too quick. Stripping will not hurt it, but will forward it from one to five days, according as it is allowed to stand.

It should be stripped before having any frost, as a frost softens the sap of the leaf, and causes the leaf to adhere to it, and if your cane is stripped and then cut up to be frosty weather, you can cut out too and secure a wagon load in a pile. Last year, I loaded about fifteen barrels from cane that had laid four weeks in piles, and I never saw better syrup of any kind.

Yours,
J. S. CHANDLER.

The republican senatorial convention in the Madison district, have nominated Benjamin F. Hopkins for the state senate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.
Col. Morgan with two hundred and twenty men of the 28th Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred rebels on Big Hurricane creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners and putting the balance to flight. Morgan had fourteen wounded, two mortally.

It is believed at LaCade that the notorious Martin Green had deserted Price, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in North Missouri.

New York, Oct. 24.

A Key West letter of the 20th reports the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th, of the rebel steamer Theodore, from Charleston, with the French consular family, and Messrs. Mason and Shill, commissioners to France and England.

The steamer Salvo, from Havana with contraband goods, was captured on entering Tampa bay by the Keystone State, and towed to Key West. Her cargo is said to have consisted of 600 pistols, half a million percussion caps, 600 doz. hats, 8 cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars and 400 bags of coffee. Capt. Scott refused to give up his prize to the United States marshal for adjudication, and to obey the orders of the United States court, and sailed with his prize for New York.

Our consul for Havana sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the Salvo from Havana, and also that another vessel, loading with arms and munitions, would leave on the 18th. There being no naval vessels at Key West, this latter will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 24.
Special to St. Louis Democrat.—Colonel Wagner arrived to-day from Tipton, and reports that Price had been removed and believed that McCulloch, or some one assuming the name, in his attempt to join Price, and had cut his whole army to pieces. This report is also believed here.

Fremont is said to have discovered one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in coin buried at Warsaw, and to have delivered it over to the United States paymaster.

WHEELING, Oct. 24.
The election for a division of the state as ordered by an ordinance passed at the last convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city and county was not quite full, but was overwhelmingly for division. Reports from the interior as far as received, show still greater unanimity for it. Thirty-nine counties are included in the new state.

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 24.
A flag of truce has crossed the river to recover our dead bodies, and inquire into the fate of the missing. The bearer of the flag has not yet returned.

This afternoon a rebel brigade was seen going in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind the wood, where it is said there is an earthwork mounting service. This is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from Leesburg.

About the same time Gen. Abernethy sent word to headquarters that the enemy was advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. Orders were issued to push over strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Yesterday, learning that a large force of the enemy was approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below the ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore at Edward's Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was also necessary from the high stage of the river.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

The Richmond Examiner of the 17th contains the following telegraphic news:—"The following telegram was received, Oct. 16th.

A convention this morning passed resolutions commending congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw open our ports for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us. Resolutions were adopted relative to the sequestration act recommending that the payment of debts sequestrated be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the north be allowed as a set off. A committee consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile was appointed to examine a plan for marine steam battering rams."

Dates from Pensacola have been received. A flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Gen. Bragg yesterday, stating that the prisoners would be sent to New York on Sunday.

A correspondent of the Atlanta, Georgia, Intelligencer, in giving an account of the fight at San Juan, says: "I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or defeat. A siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation has been made. Perhaps it will happen as soon as the dead and wounded have been cared for, and the soldiers rested from their fatigue."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.
Herald's special.—It is reported that about two hundred Maryland rebels seized a schooner in the Patuxent river, forced the owner to take them to St. Marys, whence they expected to make their way across into Virginia.

The fleet of transports that was detained below by the blockade, has gone to Annapolis to unload.

Hon. D. Davis, of Illinois, and Hon. Jos. Holt, are appointed on the commission to examine and audit claims against the government created in General Fremont's department.

Times' dispatch.—An evidence that the falling back of the confederate forces at Fairfax was sudden, is furnished by the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched the wire upon them from Fairfax to Falls Church, and only completed the work on Thursday, previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They removed the wire, but had not time to remove the poles.

It is alleged that even now letters and papers are regularly received in Alexandria from Richmond and other points. Doubtless the arrest of spies recently, will make these mails less regular.

The election in Alexandria, for member of congress, to represent the 7th district, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. A. Basch, who will be declared elected. Congress, will of course, decide upon the validity of the election.

World's dispatch.—The appearance of the rebel steamer Paige, in the Potomac, has given origin to reports that the rebels had crossed into Maryland, but I learn from a point directly opposite the rebel batteries, that all was quiet so far as respected an attempt to cross.

that Maj. Gen. Halleck, who is now on his way here from San Francisco, will be ordered to that department.

Tribune's dispatch.—An impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions and did not retire as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young of his reg't says there was no retreat, save by swimming the river. The only boat, by which they got over, was taken up by the enemy. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation, an order given by Gen. Stone to Colonel Baker, was picked up with his bat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham, on the Patuxent, is contemplated.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 24.
The weather has been favorable for completing the enormous preparations for the expedition. All the armed vessels and transports have now arrived.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.
A gentleman from Price's advance guard reports that Price had left Cedar county, and was retreating towards Greenfield, Ohio county. Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Lane's forces were at Osceola, and Sturges' entire command, one day's march behind Sigel, was about as far south as Price, but some twenty-five miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield to cut off his retreat south, while Lane was only two days' march north of him. General Fremont and staff were at Pomanderterre river, en route for Quincy. General Hunter and McKinstry's divisions were moving towards Warsaw. General Pope was marching on Leesville, and Gen. Asholt was at Warsaw.

The bridge at Warsaw was completed, and troops were to cross on Wednesday last. It is treble work, not pontoon. The opinion among the officers at Warsaw was that Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender. A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp, on Saturday, killing 17, wounding a large number, taking 19 prisoners, a number of horses and 22 wagons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25th.
Dispatch received this forenoon from Quincy says telegraph to San Francisco is completed—working through.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.
The trial of W. L. Smith for piracy was concluded to-day. Case was given to the jury this morning, under charges of Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Markets.

New York, Oct. 25.
Flour market less active but without important change; sales 900 barrels, 5,604, 65 extra state; 5,354, 45 super western; 5,604, 80 common to medium extra west. Flour Canadian flour quiet and steady. Wheat—receipts 279,000 bushels, market less active and scarcely so firm; sales 10,000 bushels, 1,20 Chicago spring; 1,224, 23 Racine spring; 1,224, 24 Milwaukee club; 1,304, 45 winter red western.

The following is an extract of a letter in the Racine Advocate, written by Capt. Lyon, formerly speaker of the assembly of this state:

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday evening last, our regiment struck tents at Camp Randall and started for the seat of war. We reached Chicago at 4 o'clock, P. M.; left there at 8 o'clock, P. M.; arrived at Illinois Town, opposite St. Louis, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, and the next morning crossed the river; marched some four or five miles through the city in a north-west direction and arrived at this camp a little before noon.

At Janesville we partook of a most bountiful entertainment, provided for us by the citizens of that place, which, under the somewhat monotonous fare at Camp Randall, for four weeks, was most refreshing. The people of Janesville may rest assured that their kindness was gratefully appreciated, and will long be remembered by the 9th regiment. Speaking of the fare at Camp Randall, it is my duty to say, (and it is no cross for me to discharge that duty,) that much of the food served up there to the soldiers is unfit to be eaten. Our volunteers dieters are unfortunates, and they find upon camp cleanly, comfortable homes, at the call of their country, and will bear their first introduction to military life, and that too in their own state, (where the people unanimously desire that their volunteers should be well cared for, and are willing to pay and do pay to have them well cared for,) that they must eat poor, stale bread, rancid butter and lean, tough beef, and drink a villainous liquid called coffee, in a stinking mess-house, or go without. And this, not for one or two days at a time, but for weeks, with occasional exceptions. I don't say whose fault it is, that this state of things exists here, but it does exist, and unless public attention is called to the matter, it will continue to exist at that camp as long as troops are stationed there. Our soldiers are willing to bear every necessary inconvenience and privation, and will bear them without a murmur or complaint, but nobody can ask them to submit tamely to these outrages of Wisconsin look to this, and see to it that future regiments stationed at that camp do not suffer in the same manner.

Col. Baker.—A writer in the Chicago Journal says that Col. Baker, who fell at Edward's Ferry, came to this country from England when but seven years old. At an early age he devoted his almost exclusive attention to the study of the ancient and English classics, and possessing a wonderful memory, he soon became thoroughly imbued with the spirit and the language of all the ancient as well as modern poets, orators and writers, and in his early youth won great distinction and applause as a Campbellite preacher.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Mr. W. Powell, of the Broadhead Reporter, was in town this morning, having returned directly from Washington, which city he left on Monday afternoon last.

A day or two before leaving he took a horseback ride with Dr. Palmer of the 7th, along the advance lines of our pickets in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Losing their way they rode beyond the lines, and came within sight of Fairfax Court House, a couple of miles in advance of our pickets, without seeing an enemy. On learning from some negroes where they were, and that parties of rebel soldiers had been in the vicinity that morning, they turned their horses' heads, and left at Bull Run speed.

Mr. Powell visited Harper's Ferry on Friday last, and saw the companies of the Third Wisconsin regiment who participated in the gallant affair at Bolivar. The companies were commanded by Col. LaFayette county, company C, Capt. Flood, of the Green County Volunteers, and company H, Capt. Betram. Col. Geary, formerly governor of Kansas, was the officer in command.—The Wisconsin companies took the leading part in the exploit, and their bravery and spirit were commended in the highest terms by Col. Geary. Mr. P. could not ascertain

the names of the killed. There were two killed and two wounded in company A; two killed and one wounded in company C; and three wounded in company H.

The numerous friends of the brave and noble-hearted Capt. McKee, of the Second Wisconsin, will be pained to hear that there was scarce a hope entertained of his recovery, and that ere this he is in all probability no more.—Madison Journal.

MARRIED.
In the town of Harmony, Oct. 22d, by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr. ROLLAND S. BOWERS and Miss MARY CROSS, both of Harmony.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HANDSOME Kerosene Lamps can be bought very cheap at
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Lost or Stolen!
A LIGHT red cow, six years old, the tip of one horn broken off. A reward will be given for the return of the cow.
H. K. PATTERSON.
Oct. 25, 1861.

MILITARY GOODS!

JUST received a fine stock of Blue Cloth, Cassimeres and Beavers, for military suits and overcoats. Also Metallic Shoulder straps, Bugles, Letters, Zips, Buttons, etc.
E. L. CRIGGS.
222 Milwaukee street.

Circuit Court for Milwaukee County.

Calvin Parker vs Henry S. Durand, Caroline B. Durand, Alvin W. Wadell and Charles Lullig.
[A judgment and decree of the Circuit Court for Milwaukee County, made on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, as the law directs, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, in the Circuit Court Room (formerly known as the Court House), the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, and the expense of this sale, to wit: The east half the south-west quarter of section fifteen town four, north of range eleven east, situated lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, dated Oct. 24th, 1861.
J. H. VANALST.
Sheriff of Rock county.
Oct. 25, 1861.

AT THE PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, October 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my residence two miles west of Janesville, on the Galena road, 8 spans of Horses, 2 single wagons, 2 state double harness, 1 German, 2 heavy carriage, 1 Lynden buggy, 1 single harness, 1 light sleigh, 1 yoke of steers, 2 cows, pigs, one to medium. Terms made known on the day of sale.
(Said) E. D. DRUMMATER.

DOCTOR W. AMER.
Office, over Mr. Riker's harness shop first door east of the post office, Residence corner Pleasant and Franklin streets, two block east of the Baptist Church. 24-1/2

I SHALL SELL
WITHIN thirty days, at some price not to exceed wholesale, one lot of

Piano Forte.
The mechanism I will guarantee perfect. The two will remain in good order. If not sold before, it will be sold by Prof. Rook's musical convention.
GEO. F. LANG, Oct. 25, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
BENNETT'S
one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks
of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

over before offered to the public, at prices that will SATISFY ALL.

P R I N T S
of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valenciennes, Cobergs, Merinos,
Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY
in great variety.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,
at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,
LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS
and
OIL CLOTHS.
in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,
all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.
O. K. BENNETT, Oct. 25, 1861.

Farmers, Look Here!
VISIT</

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 1, 1860.

Capital and funds on hand, \$2,000,000.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Met Surplus of \$942,181 72.

Upwards of \$12,000,000.

Losses Paid by the ETNA.

During the past five years:

IN OHIO, \$181,620 00; IN MICHIGAN, \$158,043 00.

IN WISCONSIN, \$100,555 00; IN ILLINOIS, \$148,039 31.

IN KENTUCKY, \$204,507 40; IN MISSOURI, \$101,013 04.

IN IOWA, \$12,399 46; IN KANSAS & NEB., \$19,645 71.

IN PENN. & VA., \$13,535 82; IN ARKANS. & LOUIS., \$25,945 90.

IN MISSISSIPPI, \$10,000 00.

IN TEXAS, \$10,000 00.

IN CALIFORNIA, \$10,000 00.

IN FLORIDA, \$10,000 00.

IN ALABAMA, \$10,000 00.

IN GEORGIA, \$10,000 00.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, \$10,000 00.

IN LOUISIANA, \$10,000 00.

IN MISSISSIPPI, \$10,000 00.

IN ALABAMA, \$10,000 00.

IN GEORGIA, \$10,000 00.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, \$10,000 00.

IN LOUISIANA, \$10,000 00.

Office of Commissioners of Schools, Madison, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Table with 10 columns: Name, Age, Sex, Color, Height, Weight, etc.

GENERAL ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be held on the 11th day of October, 1861.

At the election, the following officers are to be elected:

For Sheriff, John J. Harrison.

For Clerk, John J. Harrison.

For Treasurer, John J. Harrison.

For Assessor, John J. Harrison.

For Surveyor, John J. Harrison.

For Coroner, John J. Harrison.

For Justice of the Peace, John J. Harrison.

For Constable, John J. Harrison.

For Notary Public, John J. Harrison.

For School Directors, John J. Harrison.

For Highway Commissioners, John J. Harrison.

For Assessors of Taxes, John J. Harrison.

For Collectors of Taxes, John J. Harrison.

For Clerks of Courts, John J. Harrison.

For Sheriffs of Counties, John J. Harrison.

For Coroners, John J. Harrison.

For Justices of the Peace, John J. Harrison.

For Constables, John J. Harrison.

For Notaries Public, John J. Harrison.

For School Directors, John J. Harrison.

For Highway Commissioners, John J. Harrison.

For Assessors of Taxes, John J. Harrison.

LEGAL.

State of Wisconsin.

Circuit Court for Rock County.

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the 11th day of October, 1861.

The above named plaintiff, by his attorney, John J. Harrison.

vs. The above named defendant, John J. Harrison.

For Sheriff, John J. Harrison.

For Clerk, John J. Harrison.

For Treasurer, John J. Harrison.

For Assessor, John J. Harrison.

For Surveyor, John J. Harrison.

For Coroner, John J. Harrison.

For Justice of the Peace, John J. Harrison.

For Constable, John J. Harrison.

For Notary Public, John J. Harrison.

For School Directors, John J. Harrison.

For Highway Commissioners, John J. Harrison.

For Assessors of Taxes, John J. Harrison.

For Collectors of Taxes, John J. Harrison.

For Clerks of Courts, John J. Harrison.

For Sheriffs of Counties, John J. Harrison.

For Coroners, John J. Harrison.

For Justices of the Peace, John J. Harrison.

For Constables, John J. Harrison.

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For Justices of the Peace, John J. Harrison.

1861

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 1:40 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 5:00 P.M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 11:00 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:10 A.M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 1:40 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 5:00 P.M.

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